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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1960.

AUGUST CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1900, all regular editions, was as per schedule low: Copies. | Date.

| 1 | 17 82,290 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 2 84,290 | 18 85,340 |
| 8 83,120 | 19 Sunday 85,950 |
| 4 85,570 | 2083,790 |
| 5 Sunday 86,340 | 21 83,340 |
| 683,390 | 22 83,270 |
| 7 83,070 | 23 83,020 |
| 883,210 | 24 82,710 |
| 9 83,740 | 2590,960 |
| 10 82,550 | 26 Sunday 85,940 |
| 11 88,335 | 27 |
| 12 Sunday 85,490 | 2883,030 |
| 18 83,380 | 29 83,140 |
| 14 | 30 83,130 |
| 15 82,920 | 31 88,330 |
| 16 82,520 Total for the mont | h2,612,795 |
| Less all copies spolled | d in print- |

Net number distribute d 2,867,243 Average daily distribution 82,814 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or re-ported unsold during the month of August was 7.22 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sist day of August, 1900. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My. term expires July 12, 1901.

ART AND EMPIRE.

Imperialists advance the contention that the arts cannot flourish in a money getting Republic as under the lavish patronage of a benignly artistic sov-

Even if it were a truth, the ultimate fate of luxurious countries as shown in history would be a sufficient proof that

triumphs as great as a monarchy can achieve. The Dewey arch in New York and the Franz Joseph arch in Berlin supply the means for comparison. The visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin which the Franz Joseph arch commemorated was intended to show the permanence of the Triple Alliance. The Kaiser accordingly outdid himself in the concrete marks of welcome. The Franz Joseph arch falls far beneath the Dewey arch in artistic merit. Art and liberty can exist together.

EAST ST. LOUIS GROWTH.

It is in order for St. Louis to extend its heartiest congratulations to its name sake across the river, the enterprising and progressive city of East St. Louis, on the official figures of the census of 1900, which show a gain of 95.50 per cent in population since 1890.

There is every likelihood that this exhibit of increase breaks the American record, save in the case of sudden booms due to exceptional causes such as mineral discoveries and accidents of that nature which lead to a rush of settlers focusing on one central point. East St Louis's growth from a population of 15.169 in 1890 to 29.655 in 1900 was not of this kind. Large as it is, it is due to natural and healthy causes that promise continued growth for years to come. It marks the legitimate develop ment of a community offering excep tional inducements alike to labor and capital.

St. Louis may, indeed, congratulate herself in congratulating East St. Louis upon this marvelous growth of the past ten years. The city across the bridge is in reality a part of St. Louis. Its growth is St. Louis's growth, necessarily arising from conditions existing on this side. Therefore is it a warrant for especia gratification on the part of St. Louisans. The record made by East St. Louis is commended to the world's attention as a very notable instance of rapid and yet wholesome American development

WAS IT INVITED?

There are indications that the obstinacy of the combined coal mine operators, which caused the calling of a strike of anthracite coal workers, was a step in a plan to get rid at high prices of an accumulation of coal stored up through months of overproduction. There are indications that the mine operators are thoroughly prepared for the strike and that, had it not come, the mines would have been shut down or run part time until the oversupply was

exhausted. Accordingly the strike of the coal miners gives the combined coal operators an excellent excuse for raising the price of their stored supplies to high figures without subjecting themselves directly to the charge of arbitrarily rais-

ing the price of their product. Many things indicate that the strike of the miners has played directly with miners will suffer a loss of wages and will earlich the operators to this extent. The people will have to pay a higher price for coal, whereas, with the over- Naturally, also, no one is so swift to production, the price of coal should

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC have been lowered, causing a falling off to use organized labor for personal

in the profits of the mine operators. The baneful effect on employes and consumers of combination as against competition is again shown here. It was shown in the wire and steel industry when an overproduction caused the

shutting down his works. Developments in the course of the coal miners' strike will not tend to defer Fer Week, daily only 6 cents | 6 cents | ing for the trusts and combines which | are afflicting the United States

LAST ACT OF A TRAGEDY. Oom Paul Kruger's resignation of the Presidency of the South African Republic marks the definite date of the disappearance of that Republic from among the world's Governments, to be followed by its entry into history as a Crown Province of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Em-2 cents | pire of India.

There is a pathos in this overthrow of a free government by a ruthless and im-A 63 | a free government by a tank.
A 63 | perial antagonist. Whatever the faults of the Transvaal Dutch, they had all the virtues of freemen. They were brave, honest, frugal, industrious-a God-fearing people who loved their homes and their kin and their native land with a surpassing love. Their qualities were the qualities of which the world's pioneers have boasted from the beginning of time. They had in them the making of a glorious nation, and their history, now terminated in tragedy, is already rich in glory.

In nothing is it more glorious than in the record of the Boers' death struggle against overwhelming odds. The defense of the Transvaal by Oom Paul Kruger's people constitutes a story of heroism unsurpassed in the world's annals. If ever patriots have lived, the Boers were patriots. If ever patriots have proven the power of patriotism to make men go gladly and proudly down to bloody graves, this proof has been furnished by the Boer people. For nearly one long year of the supremest trial known to men in like peril, in a struggle which was hopeless from the beginning they, the weakest of nations, have held back from consummated conquest the world's greatest and most militant Power. Even in their final downfall there is a dignity which appeals with irresistible force to every manly soul.

Oom Paul Kruger in flight, letting fall

from his worn and wearied shoulders the robe of office; Joubert, the soldierly hope and pride of his people, dead from wounds received in battle; the indomitable Cronje a home-yearning exile on the bleak rock of St. Helena; the desperate Botha, still fighting, all his sons killed in battle and his wife dead of a broken heart-these are the Boer figures that come before the mind's eye in the setting of this final act of the Transvaal tragedy. They are heroic and accusing figures. They cry to the whole civilized world a reproach for the sin against civilization which allowed their beloved country to be subjugated by Empire. They call down upon England's head the curse of the blood of they had chosen the less important consideration in setting art above independence.

Index near the curse of the block of A comparison of recent public artistic work in America and in Europe negaBoer people as a nation, and the GovBoer people as a nation, and the Govgets you in the end." The amendment effort at Indianapolis—his speech accepting ernments permitting that crime-esting Republic cannot achieve artistic pecially that great Republic upon which the little Boer Republic was modeledstand indicted for an offense of singular heinousness in its cruel disregard of buman rights.

WELL-GROWN INFANTS

Figures recently gathered by the New England Tariff League regarding prices in England and the United States of raw materials show how trusts export their products to other countries and sell them for lower prices than they demand in the United States where the materials are manufactured. In every case mentioned a protective tariff has fostered a trust and the prices are regulated not by natural laws, but arbitrarily at the option of the trust.

| Article | Quantity. | U. S. Price. | Eng. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Lead | | \$1.70 | \$3.64 |
| Litharge | | .08% | .64% |
| Wire, smooth | | 2.65 | 2.50 |
| Barb wire, gulv'in | | 2.80 | 2.39 |
| Wire pails | 100 Ibe. | 3.28 | 2.55 |
| Iron ore | ton | 6.125 | 6.25 |
| Tin plate | 100 lbs. | 4,85 | 3.60 |
| Sheet sterl | 100 tbs. | 2.70 | 2.07 |
| Gaivanized fron | 100 lbs. | 3.78 | 2.23 |
| Steel beams | 100 lba. | 2.30 | 1.80 |
| Borax refined | Ib. | .075 | .034 |
| Lime | bbl. | .90 | -62 |
| Cream of tartar, c | rys- | | |
| tals | | .2234 | .153 |
| Castor oil | | 1755 | .046 |
| Caustic soda | 100 lbs. | 2.42 | 1.54 |
| Cement Portland | best blet | 9.55 | 1 11 |

Trusts which manufacture these materials pay the price of transporting their product across the Atlantic and are able then to compete with English manufacturers. English manufacturers are kept from competing in the United States by the tariff. These are the "infant industries" which without tariff

protection would perish. It can easily be seen that the removal of the tariff on these materials would at once dissolve the monopolies and relieve the consumers.

FLORY'S LABOR POSE.

There is nothing especially surprising in the announcement that the heavy railroad vote of Mr. Flory's home town will be cast against the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri owing to the fact that railroad employes in that city do not regard Mr. Flory as a

good union man. Republican Boss Baumhoff's protege although posing as a champion of orcanized labor, is weakened by flaws in his record which invalidate his claim of devotion to the cause of the workingman. It seems to be felt by many that Mr. Flory's devotion to the cause of the workingman is in exact proportion to the benefit which Mr. Flory expects to derive from the support of the working-

man at the polls. Organized labor is familiar with mer of this stripe. They constitute one of the evils against which the cause has to contend-insincere allies working for selfish ends and using the laboring man's vote for their own profit. They have been in evidence from the time or ganized labor became a power to be reckoned with. They will remain in the plans of the coal operators. The evidence so long as there is anything to gain by fooling the workingman. No one recognizes this truth more clearly than does the workingman himself. perceive and to resent the attempt thus

political advantage.

While Mr. Dockery, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, has never paraded himself as the especial champion of the laboring man, his record in Congress proves that he has been shutting down of the trust factories by the consistent and unvarying friend of John W. Gates. Had Gates been as labor. It has won for him a resolution Thinking Men the Nation Over Are "smooth" as the coal mine operators he of thanks from the national body of orwould have egged his employes on to ganized labor. It is a refreshing constrike and thus escaped the odium of trast to the claims of Joseph Flory-the contrast of achievement with empty promise.

TORY INSOLENCE.

Thoughtful readers of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the most radical organ of Empire published in the United States, will not be surprised by that paper's bitter attack on Mr. Bryan for having ventured to express his hostility to the institution of monarchy and to its representatives on the throne, a class that has stood for the world's tyranny since the world began.

"I care not whether a King be good or bad," said Mr. Bryan in a recent speech "I hate a King." And he then proceeded to explain that the personal characters of monarchs could not prevail to change this attitude of freemen toward monarchy. The evil of kingeraft must Mr. Bryan on the side of the Republic be condemned by lovers of popular gov- against the empire. ernment. It is an evil to be hated exliberty and the rights of the namy. But the Imperial Globe-Democrat's

an's declaration that he hated a King. crat expresses it, that "a President must son. maintain civil relations with many fore the Globe-Democrat contends that Mr. Bryan is unfit to be President because he hates Kings. "There is too this remarkable Tory sheet.

souls of the American Tories of 1900. The Globe-Democrat's defense of Kings and denunciation of an American cancountry. It is high time to put an end to the Tory dream of American Empire.

SIGNIFICANT PARAGRAPH.

One paragraph in the attractive record in Congress of Alexander Dockery which the Globe-Democrat kindly presented recently, should have been printed in black full-face type, so great is its pertinency to present conditions. The paragraph reads:

"Offered an amendment to the Dingley tariff bill placing on the free list all articles manufactured, controlled or produced in the United States by a trust or trusts."

Had this amendment been adopted the United States would not have been afwas voted down by the Republican majority in the House. Dockery's amendment would at one

stroke have removed from the trusts the protection from foreign competition to which they owed their existence. When Dockery presented his amendment the Dingley tariff bill had not yet begun its trust breeding, but Dockery's clear eye saw its probable effect and introduced his amendment.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's answer can never have the weight which Olney's letter carried. That was the statement of opposition to McKinley by a man who had supported McKinley in 1896. Lodge's was merely a "defense of Holland by the Dutch."

Republican beelers of the Ziegenhein gang and the Federal officeholding outfit shouldn't have hollered so loud at the Sedalia rally. They seem to have scared poor Colonel Kerens half to death.

If Mr. Bryan should happen to speak disrespectfully of a King or two tonight the Globe-Democrat will probably have a double conniption duck-fit with lese majeste hydrophobic attachments,

Whenever a Republican orator or organ in Missouri assails Mr. Dockery's ecord or present attitude on public questions it's the assailant who retires from the action with a black eye.

Writers the country over appear with great unanimity to have hit on the adfective "smug" as thoroughly descriptive of the physical and mental makeup of William McKinley.

Carl Schurz's second answer to Secretary Gage indicates a fixed intention on the part of the great German-American to make the Secretary of the Treasury sorry he ever spoke.

Republican leaders doubtless look on a celebration like that of the one-hundred-and-twenty-third anniversary of the battle of the Brandywine as an outbreak of treason.

Senator Cockrell's Paris speech goes far to explain why Republicans are so deadly afraid to acknowledge imperialism as the paramount issue of the cam-

Maybe it's natural, after all, for a dark-lantern Mayor to prefer that the city looted by his gang be lit only by the light of the moon.

The full dinner pail which McKinley has chosen as his emblem seems to be conspicuously absent from the anthracite coal fields.

Watch Missouri

Old Missouri's headed straight, Down the home stretch hum

Democratic sure as fate,
Don't you bear her coming?
Other States may strike her pace, one can overtake her-Old Missouri runs this race As a record-breaker Watch her when they call the score Of the winners leading,

Democratic to the core;
Then she'll prove her breeding;
Biggest vote ahe ever cast,
That will be her story,
Democratic to the last,
Old Missouri's glory!

RUSH TO DEMOCRACY IS NOW A STAMPEDE.

Hastening to Support the Republic.

COUNTRY IS BEFORE PARTY.

Sons of the Men Prominent in the Civil War Leading the Fight Against the Establishment of an Empire.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Sept. 14.-According to adto a gathering of university students, vices received at Democratic congressional hendquarters, the procession has become a stampede. In every section of the country leaders of thought and action, honest, thinking men of every class, condition and ing the Republican cause, color, are hustening to ally themselves with

The Reverend Wallace B. Struble, nunotly in proportion to the love felt for tional secretary of the United Christian can possibly after them. party, vice president of the Young People's Temperature Federation of America; leader feelings were vastly hurt by Mr. Bry- Willard Hall, New York; a noted evangelist and a lifelong Republican, has renounced The organ of Empire argues that Ameri | the McKinby-Hanna party and tendered his cans should love Kings, especially an activities to the Democratic National Commit-American who is likely to become Pr. si- | tee for this campaign for the purpose of asdent, for the reason, as the Giobe-Demo-sisting in the election of Bryan and Steven-

Lew Wallace, Jr., son of the famous Inmonarchical representatives." There-diana soldier, statesman and poet, announces that he will vote for Bryan. "In notable instances," says Mr. Wallace, "Mc-Kinley has violated his eath of office and much hatred in Bryan's creed," laments traty, Bryan is a man true to his faith and

This insolent assault by an alleged | Patrick A. Collins, friend and trusted ad-American newspaper, made on an viser of Tilden, Cleveland and other great American who now dares, with Thomas leaders of this generation, a Gold Democrat, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and all the is easily one of the foremost men of his other American patriots of 1776, to hate party in New England for thirty years past. "The only remedy I, as a Democrat, can a King, cannot but indicate to reasoning | see for existing political and industrial American minds the extent to which the evils," says Mr. Collins, "Is to vote the dream of Empire now possesses the straight Democratic ticket. The issue, in my own judgment, is the integrity of the Republic under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution."

and denunciation of an American can-didate for the Presidency who refuses and one of the fourteen surviving members to love Kings is a danger signal to the ef the historic convention at which the Republican party was founded, has recent declared in an open letter that he will vote for Bryan. He states that the party of Hanna and McKinley is Republican only in name, and he can no longer affiliate with it. S. C. Burdette of Charleston, W. Va., has est resizned the office of Assistant United istrict Attorney, to which he was appointed by this administration. He renounces his allegiance to the Republican party and takes the stump for Bryan, Mr. Burdette was assistant to J. H. Gaines, United States District Attorney, who is also the present Republican candidate for Congress from the Third West Virginia District. John L. Waller, who was United States Consul to Madagascar under President Harrison, and later a Captain in a Kansas voluniteer infantry regiment, which did valiant service in the Spanish War, is one of the leading negroes of the country. He stumped the country for eight years under the aurpices of the Republican National Com-mittee, and is now largely interested in en-

the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. His speech will read well beside those of the great Lincoln. Set me down for William Jennings Bryan." C. H. Reeves, former Republican State Senator from Plymouth, Ind., formally left the Republican party on September 3, and ced to his friends that he will vote

for Bryan.

Joseph G. Orr of South Bend, Ind., one of the leading Republicans of that State and the foremost member of the Northern Indiana bar, writes to Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis: "After giving considerable thought to the matter, I have concluded that imperialism is in fact, as the Kansas City platform declares, 'the paramount is-sue.' I have decided to support Bryan, If I can be of service to your committee on

the stump or elsewhere, call on me."

James Godfrey of Columbus, Ind., a retired farmer of great influence, who has been a leader in Republican ranks for many years, announces through the local papers that he has severed all connections with the Republican party and will work and vote for Bryan

Bennet Meeum of Indianapolis writes While a Republican for thirty-five years and an old war veteran, I canot cor thously support the Republican ticket this year, and shall vote for Bryan." Ex-Mayor Robert E. McKisson of Cleve-

land, a lifelong Republican, has declared himself for Mr. Bryan this year. Judge T. C. Martin of Waukesha, Wis-member of the Republican Committee, has resigned from that body and will support Bryan and the Kansas City platform. Washington L. Tennant, one of the r nfluential Republicans in Schohari County, New York, and an orator of note

has announced his defection from the publican party and will take the stump for Harry H. Smith of Detroit and Washing ton, the well-known parliamentarian and Republican politician, and former taily clerk of the House of Representatives, has president of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Columbus, Ill.; State Senator Allen L. Mc-

severed his connections with the Republic-ans, and reported for duty at Democratic State headquarters at Detroit. Thousands of Jerseymen who voted for McKinley in 1896 and have heretofore be staunch Republicans, have come Bryan this fall. Among them may be men-tioned Herman Haupt, president of the Bakers' Supply Comgany, of Jersey City, and former Judge William E. Skinner of Hoboken, who was an ardent Republican

Edward M. Shepard of New York City. vigorous opponent of Bryan in 1896, and a leading financier in Wall street, announce that he will vote for Bryan this year. He says: "We must preserve our ideal of demo-cratic self-government at whatever price." Mr. Shepard also announces that he is au-thorized to state that his friends, A. Agustus Healy, now in Europe, and Harrington Putnam, now on the Pacific Coast, "will be glad to have it known that the welfare of the country, in their opinion, requires the support of the Democratic ticket. Complete List Too Long.

The Chamberlain Manufacturing Com-pany of Hudson, Mich., the largest concern in the city, which four years ago supported "McKinley and prosperity," has this year papeted its front windows with likenesses of Bryan, and the president of the comof Bryan, and the president of the com-pany says: "As soon as our Nebraska Presiient takes the reins of Government in his hands, this company will begin anew the manufacture of horseless carriages with six-

teen spokes to one wheet."

But the list of recent prominent Repub licans who have recently left their party to join the Bryan ranks is altogether too long for detailed mention. Among scores of those who have thus placed themselves in line for the Republic as against the Em-pire should be mentioned Sigmund Ziesler of Chicago, Irving Winslow of Boston, Herbert S. Bigelow of Minneappolis, forme Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New York ("Jones, h pays the freight"), Edward Osgood Brown of Chicago, John J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company; Flavius J. Van Voorhees of Indianapolis, Moses B. Collett of Denver, M. J. Mize, Collector Internal Revenue at Chicago under President Clevelard; Captain Thomas McNulta of Los Angeles, Republican leader of Southern California; William Clator of West Virginia Captain Captai ern California; William Clator of West Virginia, General John G. Beatty, former Re- workers at the last conference.

FACTS AND FIGURES REFUTE DICK DALTON.

Comparative Statistics Show That Democratic Rule Has Lightened State Tax on Farmers-Sam B. Cook's Reply.

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 14.—Sam B. Cook, candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, has prepared a statement which completely refutes Colonel Dick Daiton's charge that the Democrats, in their management of State affairs, had imposed unjust burdens upon the farmers.

an unjust tax, levied to pay a debt created by fraud, but no good citizen will complain of his just portion of any honest obligation. Besides Colonel Dalton's farm, you all know he held the best Federal office in Missouri for four years, his salary aggregating \$24,000.

unjust burdens upon the farmers. He says: "Colonel Dalton makes the specific "Colonel Dalton makes the specific charge that the Democratic management of State affairs has imposed outrageously unjust burdens, in the form of State taxes, on taxes?"

Tather a small affair for Colonel Dalton to parade himself over the State, denouncing the party that was his benefactor, because he has to bear a burden of \$5.83 in State taxes?

the farmers of Missourt. "If this charge is true, if the great agri-cultural interests of Missouri are being un-justly burdened by State taxation, then Colonel Dulton is perfectly justified in re-nouncing the Democratic party and espous-

"Let us see if there is a shadow of truth in Colonel Dalton's statement. The ques-tion is not a difficult one to determine. The

"To reach an intelligent conclusion as to whether Colonel Dalton's charge is true it is one-third its real value, but fair to institute a comparison of taxa- "The State Board of Equalization made but fair to institute a comparison of taxa-tion under Republican in Missouri with that imposed by the Democrats.

"During the six years the Republicans were in power in Missouri they imposed a

ax of 50 cents on the \$100 valuation. Democrats Reduced Tax. "When the Democracy regained control a system of economy was inaugurated which resulted in a steady reduction in the tax rate until to-day it amounts to 25 cents, or

just one-half of what the Republicans im-"So much for the tax rate. "But Colonel Dalton charges that while the tax levy was reduced, the assessments were increased so that the amount of State taxes paid by farmers is greater than under

the old levy. Figures Tell the Truth. "Let us see how much truth there is it this assertion. "Colonel Dalton begins with the year

1875 and compares with 1898. In order to meet his contention fairly and intelligently, I will use the same years.
"In 1875 the State tax had been reduced 16 to more than double the amount at which
"In 1875 the farms of Missouri were as- the roads were assessed while the Repubto 45 cents.

essed, in round numbers, at \$240,000,000. "At 45 cents, the total State tax on farms amounted to \$1,080,600. "In 1898 the farms of Missouri were as-sessed at \$346,000,000, an increase of \$1.03 per

"In the meantime, the tax rate for State ourposes had been reduced to 25 cents.
"This made the farms pay in 1898 \$790.600. "Instead, therefore, of an increase in the amount of State taxes, there was a decrease in the total amount paid of \$290,000. "In 1875 the farms were assessed \$25,000,009 higher than the city and town lots of the

State. "In 1868 the city and town lots were assessed \$140,000,000 higher than the farms.
"Does this look like Colonel Dalton is telling the truth, when he charges the Democracy with imposing unjust burdens on the farmers?

"Does it not rather prove that this claptrap about the burden of State taxes is a mere subterfuge to cover Colonel Dalton's real motives in his flop to Flory?

Tax on Dalton's Farm.

"But let us get a little closer home to Colonel Dalton and see how the State burden is oppressing him.
"Colonel Dalton is the fortunate owner of one of the best improved farms in Ralls County. It is not a large farm, but it is in a high state of cultivation. There are in a high state of cultivation. There are place the farmers of Missouri at the mercy of Ziegenheinism.

"He knows full well that St. Louis domiwhich the Colonel sold the apples last year,

on the trees, for \$3,500. have a copy of Colonel Dalton's taxbill for last year, which shows his farm to be assessed at \$2,330. "Upon this Colonel Dalton paid a total tax

of \$37.25. "Of this sum the State's portion amounted to \$5.83 and the local taxes to \$29.13. "In other words, Colonel Dalton's burder for State purposes is five times less that his county burden.

Republican-Imposed Burden. "In a recent article which I wrote on this subject. I stated that the real burden which the people of Missouri were bearing in the way of taxation was the fraudulent rail road tax imposed in many of the cour Dalton now supports was in power. "In reply, Colonel Dalton says that what the Republicans did thirty years ago is dead issue in this campaign. "However that may be, the railroad tax

"Colonel Dalton's tax bill shows that he paid last year \$11.55 railroad taxes—double what he paid the State. "And yet Ralls did not get a single mile

of railroad in return for this infamous "No wonder Colonel Dalton, in his work for his friend, Colonel Flory, wants to keep this frightful record of Republican misrule and corruption in Missouri in the back-

I have no doubt he would gladly have the squandering of the \$30,000,000 of State securities by the Republicans also a dead issue. The people are not yet through paying this debt, and as long as a dollar of i remains it will rise up to confront Colonel Dalton and those who advocate turning his State over to the party which forced

Every citizen has a right to denounce

publican Congressman from Illinois and

Dermott of Bayonne, N. J.; former United

States Senator John B. Henderson of Mis-sourl and Washington; Moorfield Storey

Charles Summer's private secretary and bi-ographer; Robert B. Roosevelt of New York City, uncle of Theodore Roosevelt; C. M.

City, uncle of Theodore Roosevelt; C. M. Stafford, Charles F. Bacon, General Robert

Avery, the Reverend Norman Pass, Doctor

J. H. Larocque, H. E. Barnard, M. V. B. Turner, Halsey K. Rodgers and William L.

Pattison of New York City; ex-Justice Clar

ence Willis, Silas Look, Daniel T. Salt, Abraham Pipher, Charles Bond and Lewis

Fay of Maine; Captain A. E. Lee, Doctor William Scott, Doctor P. J. Gordy, Frank Monnett, the Reverend John Hewitt, the

Reverend Byron Long and the Reverend H.

H. Barbour of Ohio; Captain J. B. Williams Carl Nantz, J. M. F. Foster and George G

Mercer of Pennsylvania; Stewart R. Holt

S. O. Pickens, James Keach and August Kuhn of Indiana; Preston H. McKinley and Andrew J. Felt of Kansas, Lewis Ballard.

George J. Thompson and the Reverend D. W. Shaw of West Virginia; Judge R. E.

F. M. Van Houten, a prominent manufac-turer of Newark, N. J., and oid-line Repub-lican, Charles Richardson, president of the

National Municipal League and Civil Serv

TO SETTLE WAGE SCALE.

Conference With Iron Workers' to

Be Held to Adjust Differences.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 14.-The outlook for

settlement of the iron wage scale is

righter to-day than at any time since the

Secretary Nutt of the Labor Bureau of

the Republic Iron and Steel Company ar-

of arranging upon some plan to start the

mills, and he is now in conference with

the officials of the Amalgmated Associa-tion. It is believed that another conference

will be held next week or that the

rived in Pittsburg to-day for the purpose

failure of the Detroit conference.

ice Reform Associatio

lican, and scores of others.

bauer of the Missouri Court of Appeals

and lifelong Reput

"Under these circumstances, is it not rather a small affair for Colonel Dalton to

Another Story Refuted.

"But, says Colonel Dalton, the Democratic State Board of Equalization has discriminated in favor of the ratiroads.
"Colonel Dalton knows this statement, like the other, is not true. "The records show it to be absolutely un-

"Instead of a decrease in the assessed records are at the disposal of any citizen, value of ratiroad property since 1875, as he and no amount of partisan misstatements charges, there has been a greater percentage of increase than in farm property. St. Louis to the West. My service in the which has uniformly been assessed at about army was short, but filled with woes. I am

splendid Democrat and great Missourian, John S. Phelps, was Governor. "In that year the State had 3.150 miles of

road, assessed at \$7,500 per mile.
"In 1898 the mileage had increased to 6,592, the total assessment to \$72,887,834, or \$11,667

per mile.

"Thus the total increase in twenty-two tiens intended for us at Honolulu. On years is \$48,768,960, while the increase per mile is \$3.95, or 45 per cent.
"A comparison with the present year shows an even greater increase in the as-

essment of railroad property.
"This valuation includes all the branch roads, the greater portion of which are poorly constructed and do not pay operating "The principal lines, such as the Wabash,

the Chicago and Alton, the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Frisco and Burlington, Fort Scott and Memphis, are assessed at from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per mile. "I do not know whether this assessment is too low or too high, but I do know that

licans were in control in Missouri. Railway Assessments.

"I know, further, and Colonel Dalton can get the exact figures if he will examine the Auditor's reports in the States named, that railroad property in Missouri is as-sessed 35 per cent higher than in the Re-publican State of Illinois; 42 per cent higher than in Kansas, and 57 per cent higher than in Iowa.

"Does this look like the Democrats of Missouri are discriminating in favor of the railroads?

"But Colonel Dalton's organ, the Globe-Democrat, says the Democratic State Board has not assessed the street railways of St. Louis high enough. I do not know as to this, but I do know the Republican Board of City Assessors, which prior to 1857 assessed the street railways, valued them at less than \$6,000,000, and that the State Board increased this to nearly three times that

"I know, further, that, while the Republican Board of Assessors of the city of St. Louis valued the street railways at scarcely more than 10 per cent of their actual worth, this same city board assessed the real estate at 70 per cent, or seven times

as much.
"And yet Colonel Dalton proposes to

nates the Republican party in Missouri, with the people out in the State. "If Colonel Dalton wants an object-les son in the burdens of taxation, all he needs to do is to pay taxes under Ziegenheinism.

St. Louis an Object Lesson. "He knows St. Louis, under the reckles extravagance of the present administraion, coats her property owners every year ouble the sum in taxes that is expended

by the State for all purposes.
"He knows he pays in Federal taxes ten times over what he pays the State. "He knows that under the old Republican State Constitution the State officers re-ceived salaries and fees which made them rich in a single term. "He knows that a Democratic Constitu-tion limited the compensation of State of-ficers to reasonable salaries and requires

all fees and special taxes to be paid into the State Treasury, by which the depart-ments at the State capital are made practically self-sustaining.
"He knows that, while the Constitution only requires \$250,000 of the State debt to be paid each year, the Democratic adm

istration in the last four years stitutional requirement.
"He knows that Mr. Dockery, during his long service in Congress, was recognized by both parties as the most watchful man of

the public treasury of any member in eith-"He knows that with Mr. Dockery as Governor the same prudent, watchful car of State expenditures will characterize hi

"He knows that before Mr. Dockery's term is half over the State bonded debt will be wiped out and the State tax of 25 cents reduced to 15 cents. like service on the part of Colonel Flory?"

JUDGE JOHN R. THOMAS DEFENDED BY ATTORNEEYS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Wagoner, I. T., Sept. 14.-The members o the bar of Wagoner met this afternoon in the office of DeRoos Bally, Esq., Horace Bradley, Esq., being elected chairman and E. Langford secretary. DeRoos Bally of fered a resolution denouncing the attack made against Judge John R. Thomas, which

was unanimously adopted. The resolution "Resolved, by the bar at Wagoner, I. T. That we denounce the attack made on John R. Thomas, published in the Globe-Demo crat September 6, 1900, because of his decision in the Muscogee Townsite case, as an inexcusable assault upon an honorable and upright Judge, who has the courage and in tegrity to do his duty under all circum stances, unawed by the power or threats of emoval because of his official rectitude

"If the attack came from individuals they show themselves worthy of the unmitigated contempt of all decent people, but if it emanated from the department of Justice or Interior, then it is important that the people is the state of the stat ple be made acquainted with the facts in order that they may be able to mark the men who would destroy the independence of the judiciary and who seek to carry out their policies by making Judges their instrulaws of the country. "The persons who would thus seek to de-

The persons who would thus seek to de-throne justice from her high place in a Re-public like ours deserves to sink to the depths of infamy, not touched by that cor-rupt King who had Jeffries for his bloody minion. But we are not prepared to believe that either of these departments are re-sponsible for the publication mentioned and elleve that time will acquit them of the

"Life and property in the Indian Territory to-day are as secure as in any of the States, and this is due to an independent and in-corruptible judiciary more than to any other influence. "HORACE BRADLY,

"Chairman "Attest: E. F. LANGFORD,

SOLDIERS' HEARTS NOT IN THE WORK.

Compelled to Fight Against Filipinos With Whom They Had Been Friendly.

STORY OF ILL TREATMENT.

Kansas Volunteer Says McKinley Administration Broke Faith With Americans and Natives and Abused Both.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Wichita, Kas., Sept. 14.-R. A. Holman, formerly a private in Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, says that the Republican administration's treatment of the Filipinos and American soldiers has insured the en-

tire soldler vote for Bryan. When seen to-day by a Republic corresopndent, Mr. Holman said: "I was one of the many who responded to arms in April, 1898, having come from

not kicking on the fighting. No soldler would do that. But there is something beits first assessment of railroad property un-der the present law in 1877, when that sides that. We were forced to fight mea whom we knew were our friends. "We were put aboard a so-called troop ship at San Francisco and treated like dogs until we arrived at our destination. We had scarcely enough to sustain life during the trip, the officers having sold the raour vessel was hundreds of boxes of fruit

placed there for us by the Red Cross Soclety, but we never got to taste it. We landed at Cavite and were later sent to Camp Dewey. "Here we were surrounded by the friendly natives who believed the American soldier had come to save them from the Spanlards. They hovered around our camp and called us 'amigos,' or friends. I found them a peace-loving people. On the 13th of August we started on our march to the trenches on an empty stomach. There was supposed to be two days' rations in our knapsacks, but there was only a very small meal for one man. On that day the Filipinos, who fought with us, did all they could to help capture the city of Manila from the Spaniards. The flag of our

country was placed over the captured city at the wishes of Auginaldo and the Fili-pinos. They seemed very happy that we were to stay there. With the invasion of the American soldiers the natives believed they were to be granted their liberty. They thought the freedom for which they had so long fought was about to come at last. After we had been stationed in the city of Manila, Aguinaldo moved his army back into the interior, but asked that his men be admitted to and from the town without being stopped. But, on February 4, three native soldiers attempted to go into Manila unarmed and were ordered back. They returned with their guns and two of them were killed and the third fled. This was the commencement of the war

with them. "Now, we had gone to that country to fight the Spaniards, and no other race of people. We were always ready to fight for what we thought was right. But I do kick on fighting the Filipinos. "Not half the truth was allowed to be

sent out of the Philippines, and those cor-respondents who told the truth about Otis were ordered to leave the Island. I know this to be a fact, and can prove all that I say. Lots of soldiers who went over to those islands will come home if they can get away, and vote for W. J. Bryan, because the present administration has never kept its word to the soldiers. We were given all kinds of inducements to re-enlist. given all kinds of inducements to re-enlist, but I, for one, would never do it. I was enlisted for three years, or until peace between the two countries was declared. When it was declared we put in our application to be discharged, and they went into the waste basket. But, after a good deal of kicking, they commenced preparations to discharge those who were too strong in their denunctation of the administration. At the same time they made arrangements to re-enlist us for two years longer.

Those who refused to re-enlist were not allowed their travel pay, and those who did were allowed the cash at the time of

"Those who refused to re-enlist were not allowed their travel pay, and those who did were allowed the cash at the time of their re-enlistment. I was one who refused to sell myself for a sum of \$400 or \$500.00. That money was rightly due us, and because we refused to fight the innocent Fillpinos, who wanted to become our friends, it was taken away, and the soldiers were treated worse than dogs. Such actions on the part of President Mokiniey insures the entire soldier vote for William Jennings

AH SING'S SONS AT SCHOOL Only Chinese Pupils Enrolled in

This City. Two of the most interesting pupils of the city are in attendance at the Ladeds School on Sixth and Poplar streets. They are the two sons of Ah Sing, a Chinams living in the rear of No. 304 Market stree country for nearly forty years. His wife, whose he married in Little Rock, Ark, is a white woman, and the two boys are their

only children. The boys went to the Franklin School last winter and were the first Chinese children to enter the public schools of the city.

This year they were enrolled in the Lacclede School.

clede School.

Ah Sing is very proud of his two boys and carefully preserves all the newspapes clippings concerning them. He talked free-iy concerning his ideas as to their future, and said that he intended to make a lawyed out of one and a doctor out of the other. The boys are named Floy Sing and John Ah Sing respectively. Ah Sing, respectively.

They are said to be good pupils at the school and read and write well. They talk

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 19:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1898-19-12 Chouteau avenue. Im-mense quantities of furniture, carpets stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

English while conversing, but do not at

HIS OWN EXECUTOR. Charles B. Stuever Disposes of His Estate—Is 78 Years Old and Ill.

missioner Anton C. Stuever, is seriously ill at his home, No. 2205 South Twelfth street, Mr. Stuever is 78 years of age, and at the commencement of his present illness decided that he could best distribute his property while living instead of by means of a will. In consequence he made over the controlling interest in the Home Brewery, of which he is trousurer, to his son, Anton Stuever. He also made over to him cash and bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

To each of his five daughters he made over \$15,000, and also made numerous gifts to various charitable institutions.

For himself he kept between \$20,000 and \$300,000 out of his fortune, which is estimated as close to a million dollars. Besides his interest in the Home Brewery, of which his son is president, Mr. Stuever was for years one of the largest stockholders in the Lafayette Bank. He sold out this interest some months ago. Mr. Stuever is 78 years of age, and at the

SMALLPOX IN INDIANA.

Physicians Discover Eleven Cases in One Town. Muncle, Ind., Sept. 14.-In the village of

Wheeling, near the Grant County line, health officers to-day found eleven cases of smallpox, the schools and whole comnity having been exposed for weeks. The dady was being treated as chicken-pox.